

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

KENTUCKY voted yesterday. It is a mere question of Democratic majority.

JAMES HADLEY is still unable to account for the excessive cost of his nomination.

Mr. G. S. SCOTT, editor of the Evening Journal, announces that he has purchased the interest of Mr. A. J. Halstead in that paper.

Mr. GEORGE FURKILL, late of the Kingwood Iron Works, has bought the Clarksburg News, into which he will throw his well-known energy.

Most opinions on the conference are given this morning. The idea continues to find favor. These published utterances are respectfully commended to the attention of the State Committee.

AND NOW, what of the Insane Asylum at Weston? Shall we have an investigation of the charges? The INTELLIGENCER is not the public prosecutor, but if there shall be any evidence of a desire to get at the truth the INTELLIGENCER will render what assistance it can. If the charges can be sustained the administration of that institution will be shown to be anything but creditable to the State. The care of the insane is a delicate and sacred duty, under the most favorable circumstances difficult to discharge. At Weston the conditions do not seem to be favorable to the highest efficiency. Information not published is in possession of this paper. It is of a character which makes it preferable that it be brought out by official inquiry. In default of that it might become the duty of the press to bring it to light. The INTELLIGENCER would rather not handle it if it can be avoided.

THE INTELLIGENCER is in receipt of very many expressions of opinion touching the suggested informal meeting of West Virginia Republicans, not intended for publication. More than one half of the writers are unequivocally in favor of the meeting; others favor it with qualifications; a few are strongly opposed to it, some because they fear that no place that could be selected would give general satisfaction, some because they fear that a large attendance would not be had, others because they regard such a meeting as entirely unnecessary.

We would prefer to print these letters over the names of the writers, but this is not permitted. The INTELLIGENCER has endeavored to give all opinions, whether for or against conference, as fast as they were received and place could be found for them. Out of a large number of communications, two, we believe, have appeared over *nono de plume*. One of these is printed this morning, from Washington. The writer is one of the most active and earnest Republicans in West Virginia, and we regret that he has not signed his name to his article.

Our readers will bear witness that the INTELLIGENCER has not endeavored to manufacture a sentiment. There has been an inclination effort to start a current, and it has met with some success. If the party does not wish to have the conference it will not have it. In that event the INTELLIGENCER will think that a good opportunity has been missed, but it will not be unhappy, and it will continue to advance such thoughts as it may deem well for the party and for the people of West Virginia. The press suggests. It is for the people to do or to leave undone.

AMMON HANNEY has informed us that one man refused to give all his property, giving as his reason that it was unconstitutional to tax the grain. The assessor turned him over to the prosecuting attorney, who will act as the law directs. Of course official action must be taken. If the law is unconstitutional, there is a way to test it.—*St. Mary's (Pittsburg) Co. Oracle*

This "one man" will probably be beaten in the Supreme Court of Appeals if the case be taken that far, and it is likely it will be. That court did not decide this question in the now celebrated Chesapeake and Ohio case, because the question was not before it. But the State administration has jumped at the Chesapeake and Ohio case as settling the whole question, and the taxation of personal property heretofore exempt has become a recognized part of the policy of the party in power. The Supreme Court of Appeals is of that party, and any good guesser might write in advance the point of its decision.

If the "one man" of Pleasant means fight he might plant himself on Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution: "The voters of each county shall elect . . . one and not more than two Assessors, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of four years." The act of February 25, 1882, "to provide for the re-assessment of the value of all real estate within this State" gave the Auditor power to "appoint one Commissioner for each assessment district in the several counties of this State . . . to assess the value of all real estate therein." The Commissioners were so appointed. They were to take the place "for this time only," of the assessors. The Supreme Court ought to be given a chance to say whether the "intelligent majority" of the Legislature did succeed in whipping the devil around the stump, and whether after all the Constitutional provision has been pined.

Then we have another p.d.t. These "Commissioners" were appointed under the act to "re-assess the value of real estate," but the Auditor, carrying out the party policy, sent them off on another hunt for personal property that had been exempt. While the Supreme Court is considering these points it might at the same time pass upon another important question. The Constitution commands a tax levy for the purposes for which the Democratic party ordered a re-assessment. Certainly the Supreme Court will not hold that a re-assessment is a tax levy within the meaning of the Constitution. The end aimed at by the Democratic party is the same, though that party lacked the courage to say so. If the Pleasant county tax-payers mean fight he has ample opportunity. But he ought not to be left to make his fight "single handed and alone." A general contention might produce some interesting results.

THE THIRD DISTRICT

FAVORS THE REPUBLICAN LOVEFEAST

Hearty Announcements of Cooperation from the Faithful in the Bourbon-Carroll Region—The Republicans at Washington Favorable to the Scheme.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 5.—After a hurried trip along the L. & O. I am able to give the views of some leading Republicans of the "Gibraltar." The results of the late elections have been thoroughly digested, and the party is hopeful, even confident of success in '84. They feel that hard work is necessary, though, and are willing to do it.

J. F. Lewis, of Quinnimont, Fayette county, in answer to my inquiry said: "I consider the idea of a conference a good one. Let us meet and become acquainted; talk over plans and methods and have a good time. It will do good and I will be present."

Mr. N. M. Jenkins, Superintendent of the Fayette County Coal and Coke Company, Stone Cliff, is enthusiastically in favor of the meeting, and suggests it be held between the eighth and fifteenth of the month, not mentioning the month, as during that week the coal men have more leisure; will be present at the meeting. He had no choice of place.

Mr. L. W. Nuttall, of Nuttallburg, in response to a telephone message, met me at the train. He thinks the idea a good one and will attend. To the efforts of these gentlemen is largely due the great Republican victory in Fayette last spring. From the last named place to Charleston is quite a jump, but it is full of Republicans at this time.

Mr. D. H. Willard, a member of the State Central and Congressional Committees, was the first gentleman I met.

"What do you think of the INTELLIGENCER's suggestion of a conference, Mr. Willard?"

MR. WILLARD'S VIEWS.

"I think the idea first-rate. If there could be such a meeting for a free interchange of opinion and a renewing of old acquaintances, it would be of great benefit. I do not think personal ends could be subserved as there would be no authority to bind. You can state that Col. J. L. McLean, of Putnam, was in the city last night on his way home from the East, and is in favor of the conference and means to attend. I think the expense will be a consideration and suggest White Sulphur as the place of meeting."

J. W. Malcolm, a bright young lawyer just moved from Hinton to this place, considers it a first-rate idea, especially since it will very likely the Democrats don't want it.

Major G. W. Patton, ex-United States Marshal was in his office hard at work when I bade him good morning. After a pleasant chat of some time I asked him his opinion of the suggestion.

"Confidence is good," he said. "In a conference of opinions there is always more or less hope. There is now a better feeling in the rank and file than ever. We should hold it. Point Pleasant, I think, would be the best point. The State needs some help and we should have a larger delegation than elsewhere."

Chairman BREWER FAVORS IT. Across the hall I found Mr. A. Brewer, Chairman of the Congressional Committee: "Think the idea good; it can do no harm and may do good. Anywhere on the line of the C. & O. would answer for the meeting point. White Sulphur is the best place, perhaps, as it is common ground and the citizens could take some enjoyment outside the talk."

Mr. H. C. McWhorter thinks it a good thing and is not talked over. It will do us good to have an old-fashioned lovefeast.

Colonel T. B. Swann, I found in his office on Kanawha street. After a kindly greeting and some pleasant remarks he said: "The idea is good and we should have a larger delegation than elsewhere."

Judge Brown looks none the worse for his vigorous campaign, and thinks if the conference were largely enough attended it would be successful. Parkersburg or White Sulphur would be good points.

W. S. Edwards, Secretary of the Congressional Committee, thinks the idea to be a good one theoretically, but fears its practicability. The expense of the trip and the time consumed in going and coming are strong points against it.

Mr. L. K. Deveraux says: "If such a conference can be held, made up of representatives of every district, it will strengthen the party, and is the best thing that can be done. The State is bound to go Republican some day, and the time can be materially lessened by harmony and unity. I am sure no Republican has anything to say against any attempt at harmony."

I have talked with other Republicans and all are heartily in favor of the meeting and anxious to get to work for the next campaign.

AT WASHINGTON.

West Virginia Republicans at the Capital Favor the Conference.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

SINCE—The Republicans of West Virginia, who are at the National Capital, are watching with interest the opinions pro and con as to the advisability of holding the near future, a conference of the leading members of the party, and of every section of the State. We are glad, some of us especially, to see nearly all favor the proposition, and agree that the prime object should be to exchange views, both over the policy to be pursued, the issues that will enter into the coming contest, and become the salient points, in both the State and National affairs, especially the former. We certainly think a conference of such men as indicated, having only the good of the party and welfare of the State in view, to meet at Clarksburg or Parkersburg, or some other place of easy access, will do good. The conference may outline a policy or come to some understanding as to how much of the terrible mismanagement of the Bourbon policy, in the legislation of the State and the executive, who know no interest, but that of the "intelligent majority," of a constituency, that elected him, will be necessary to consider the dangerous policy they have pursued towards the free schools and institutions of learning in the State. In fact, all this comes from the Bourbon rule, from which not only the Republicans of the State, but many liberal men have been acting with the opposition are heartily tired. Many of the latter, who are fully and fairly presented, will unite with us and help throw off the yoke and save the State from this unwarranted, burdensome tax that is wrong

OPERATORS' STRIKE

AS AFFECTING THE RAILROADS.

Some Uncertainty Regarding the Order of the Brotherhood—Conflicting Reports Regarding the Time Set for Going Out—The Latest Features of the Struggle.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The United States Senate Committee on Labor and Education, met this morning and adjourned until the 13th inst. They intend to begin an investigation into the present telegraph strike, but witnesses, among whom were John Campbell, John Mitchell, Eugene O'Connor, and other leaders of the strike, could not attend, owing to additional duties. Agents should be in the case of the ordering out of railroad operators, and a postponement was requested on this account.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The following order, issued from here last Saturday, fell into the hands of telegraph officials to-day: To all Operators and Agents of the Iron Mountain Railway:

Unless otherwise notified all members working for the Iron Mountain railroad will suspend work at noon, St. Louis time, Tuesday, August 7, 1883. Agents should not refuse to perform duties as agents, but absolutely refuse to touch a key. Mail me at once the names of your force in accordance with this order. By order of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers of the United States and Canada.

(Signed) M. D. Sitaw, Secretary. C. W. Hammond, Superintendent of all railroad telegraph lines on the Gould Southern system, received to-day from M. D. Sitaw, Secretary of the Brotherhood in behalf of the operators on the Iron Mountain Railroad, demanding an increase of \$10 per month on all salaries now paid; that no salary shall be less than \$50 per month, and that all Sunday work shall be compensated as extra service. Mr. Hammond will not pay any attention to the demand but the operators on the road go out to-morrow he will man the import and offices with other men and if necessary call all minor offices along the line of the road. He has no fear that he will be able to transact all the business of the railroad with but little if any interruption. The Wash officials have no information at this writing beyond the fact that three operators have gone out at Decatur, Illinois, at Springfield.

ALL SERVED AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Up to 1 o'clock to-day no telegraph operators on the railroads of this city had quit their keys. At the general offices of the Chicago & Alton a statement was made that none of their employees had left up to that hour, and that the same was true of all other roads having telegraph headquarters in this city. Officials of all lines have been guarded against an emergency and have arranged to run all trains by printed time tables in case of a number of the men going out should make this necessary, so that no delay in the running of trains will occur in any event.

LATER REPORTS.

It is very difficult to get any amount of rumors relative to the long threatened strike of railroad telegraph operators. Careful inquiry at the general railroad offices in this city fails to bring to light a single case where a railroad operator left the key to-day in this city or vicinity. Though it was understood Sunday night that the operators of the Wash and Chicago & Alton would be called out at noon to-day. The fact that not a man left his instrument gives color to the general belief that no strike was actually ordered for that time, or if ordered it had been countermanded. It is now surmised the order was not to strike to-day, but continue to do railway business as usual, merely refusing business for the Western Union company insisted on sending commercial business or discharged operators for refusing commercial business the strike actually begins to-morrow noon. This seems to tally with a dispatch from St. Louis. It is the Chicago & Alton men who are expected from that road to the extent of a notice to the committee, that men who have grievances should apply individually to their division superintendent. The Brotherhood profess to have information to the effect that the Chicago & Alton men have been instructed to lend a kindly ear to such complaints.

Strike on the Washburn Road.

TOLEDO, O., August 6.—The threatened order to the telegraph operators on the Washburn railroad to leave their places, culminated at noon. Superintendent Seldon has advised that four men only, in the entire system under his management, obeyed the summons. Their places have been filled and Superintendent Seldon is confident that this will be the extent of the defection on the road.

On the Shenandoah Valley Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6.—It is stated here that the operators on the Shenandoah Valley Road struck this afternoon.

A Strike That Didn't Pan Out.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—An extensive strike took place to-day among the laborers upon the great boundary sewer for an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The bosses at the sewer believed a riot was imminent and telephoned for the police to protect the men who persisted in going to work. They also believed the strikers were about to march to the brickyard and induce or compel others to quit work. Mounted Officer Black rode to the scene and found an orderly gathering of about two hundred white and colored men forming in line. He ordered the men to disperse, and a muscular young colored man, named William Clinton, ordered them to fall in line and march to the brickyard. The men did so, and again ordered the crowd to disperse. Several men then threatened to drag him off his horse. Squads of police arrived at this time and the strikers dispersed. Officer Black arrested Clinton and brought him to police court, where he was charged with disorderly conduct. Judge Mills dismissed the case.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

A Vermont Bank Goes Up the Spout—Too Much Railroad.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., August 6.—The Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, Bradley Barlow, President, closed its doors this morning, causing great consternation among depositors. Barlow is also President and owner of the Southeastern railway, Canada, and it is understood he failed, and that all his property is involved, besides a considerable amount loaned by banks and individuals to assist him in his railroad management. Barlow says he has assigned all his property to the bank for the benefit of the depositors, and that his failure is due to the unusual cost of his stock in the Southeastern railway to the

SLUGGER SULLIVAN

AT MADISON GARDEN LAST NIGHT

Kneads Out of Time Made, the "Maori," in Three Rounds—All Classes of Gotham's Society Packed and Struggle for Vantage Points to Witness the Match.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The boxing match between John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and Herbert Slade, the "Maori," came off this evening at Madison Square garden and resulted in Slade being knocked out in the third round. Between ten and twelve thousand people had assembled in the garden. About 110 policemen preserved order in the garden and many more officers were outside. The people flocked to the building as early as six o'clock, two hours before the opening of the doors, in order that they might secure good positions to see the match. No seating room could be had in the building, and a clock, the standing room was at a premium. The platform was erected in the middle of the building, and on this a ring twenty-four feet in length and breadth. The receipts of the affair, it is thought, will be about \$15,000, of which the "Maori" was to get forty per cent. The general opinion in the garden was that Sullivan would come off victor in the match, though some thought Slade would give him more trouble than any of his previous antagonists. Slade made early in the evening of \$5 to \$1 in Sullivan's favor, and \$3 to \$1 he would knock the Maori out in two rounds. All classes of society were represented.

PRELIMINARY SPORTS.

Soon after 8 o'clock sport began. There were a number of sparring contests between men famous with the gloves, yet these excited little interest and seemed not to command natural attention. At length the master of ceremonies announced, amid cheers and yells, that the event of the evening, the match between Sullivan and Slade was in order. The Boston boy was first to make his appearance through a lane opened in the ropes, and was greeted by the police. He mounted the platform and stepped between the ropes, which were higher than in the former matches in the Garden. Sullivan was attired in a white undershirt, flash colored tights, white stockings and black garters. Slade, soon followed Sullivan, and another man, heavier looking than Sullivan, but his movements were more awkward compared with those of the Boston champion. "The Maori" wore a white undershirt, white tights and black garters, with low white socks. They looked hard and firm and appeared in good condition. Slade looked larger than Sullivan, and his heavy flesh had a soft appearance. Slade's face was a contented look. After cautious sparring of a few seconds Sullivan delivered the first blow on Slade's countenance, followed by another and another. He greeted this performance of Sullivan. The men soon were at close quarters and a rapid exchange took place. "Break" was called by the referee and the men separated for an opening which Sullivan obtained and he drove "the Maori," finally knocking him down. Springing up the two again clinched, but "the Maori" soon had enough, running to the ropes Sullivan assisting in the movement by a heavy blow on the back of the head and neck. A well directed blow sent "the Maori" between the ropes and off the platform, head first. The "Maori" soon regained the platform and the three minutes had expired. While sparring Slade appeared weary, Sullivan was all right.

THE WINNING BLOW.

"The Maori" was finally sent sprawling upon the platform. When he lifted his head blood was pouring from his nostrils. He appeared dazed and unconscious of his surroundings. Sullivan stood over him, Inspector Thorne to the platform to stop the fight. Slade made this unnecessary. He had enough. He was helped to his corner and his gloves removed. Sullivan discarded his gloves and shook hands with Slade. The two men then went to their quarters and were soon dressed and left the Garden, followed by the thousands of people who witnessed the battle.

BOR FORD.

His Connection With the Blue Cat Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 6.—The Star this evening printed an interview with Sharley Ford who is now under \$5,000 bond on a charge of complicity in the Blue Cat train robbery, in which he recounts his connection with the James gang and the negotiations with the authorities which led to the killing of James. Ford admits participation in the Blue Cat robbery, but says he joined the gang solely to gain their confidence with a view to James' capture, and that he returned his share of the plunder to the owners after the robbery. He asserts negotiations with the Governor began some weeks prior to this time, and police commissioner Craig of this city knew of his connection with the robbery and promised he should be protected in everything. He says his brother John was arranged with Governor Crittenden; that the Governor promised them a reward if they brought in James, \$40,000 if alive, or \$10,000 if dead, and told him if he wanted more money to call on Commissioner Craig or Sheriff Timmerlake. These three officers, Charlie Jones in the (authorities) would protect them from all harm. After the pardon, he continues, from the sentence of murder for killing Jesse, he and Bob returned to Kansas City and Craig gave them their United States pistols sent by Governor Crittenden, and told him to consider themselves officers and prepared for any and all services. Ford's story as given by the reporter is lengthy and highly interesting. The above outline, however, covers the more important features.

The Outlook Suits Him.

COLUMBUS, August 6.—Judge Foker spent a portion of the day at Columbus, having been in the eastern part of the State during the past few days. Captain Foker

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

POPULAR UPRISING AT BADAJOZ.

What the Disfranchisement to Jewish Persons entails in Russia—Church Matters in France. Germany Still Harping on American Pork—Crop Prospects in England.

MADRID, August 6.—The particulars of the uprising at Badajoz are as follows: The State garrison disarmed the gendarmes and the customs guards and occupied the railway stations. The disarmed troops also closed the gates of the fortress. A ministerial order has been gazetted proclaiming a state siege in Estremadura and appointing General Blanco commander of the forces of that province. Eleven hundred persons participated in the uprising. A republic of B. N. y. 40,000 civilians having joined the soldiery. It is believed the insurgents seized several thousand muskets which had been deposited in the fortress. The Customs guards refused to join the movement. It is stated at Lisbon that Rinz Zrilla planned the rising. General Blanco on his way to Badajoz from Madrid with a strong force.

THE QUINIMONT FURNACE—THEIR COAL AND IRON PROPERTIES.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer. QUINIMONT, W. VA., August 3.—The last of the mines on New River, Quinimont, is by no means the least. The plant here is large and the enterprise is only what other portions of the State should have. Everything is utilized here. The coal is made into coke, the coke is used in the company's own furnace to make iron, and the iron is shipped East and West. The mines themselves are up on the mountains some distance. A stand and gauge one mile in length leads to the tipple. Here you find one hundred and forty coke ovens burning night and day. Mr. Goodwin, the boss of the ovens, took me through and kindly showed me everything to be seen. The old fashioned barge have in use, but they seem satisfied with the coke used is generally burned for forty-eight hours before it is used, it remains in the oven seventy-two, owing to the inequalities of the grade. The ride up the incline of 2,000 feet in length is not so frightful. The shaft wheels are used on the incline here with great success. The mine itself is one of the oldest on the river, having been worked about ten years. The coal lies in a vein of from two to four feet in thickness. Mr. James Laing is mine boss, and I am under obligations for his kindness. The entries have not been drawn straight, but have followed the coal, the consequence is ups and downs, twists and turns. The air is good, ventilation being made by openings to daylight. Some water is found, and there is a fair condition.

NATURE OF THE COAL.

Being of the same or a similar seam to the mines lower down on the river the coal is a soft bituminous and is used for coking and steam purposes. The average output is 185 tons. Commencing to-day the men receive 45 cents per ton for coal, an average day's work being from three to five tons. The mine has a much better reputation, the mine boss stating that he couldn't want a better set. While in the mine a slight falling of slate detained us till the drivers had gone out; but the grade was such that we were able to run an empty car. Outside on the main street I found the mine store. At this point there are two company stores; one at the foot of the mountain, the other on the top. Great trouble is experienced in getting goods up, but up they are brought. Mr. James F. Lewis is general superintendent and a very pleasant gentleman. He has been connected with the company for a number of years, and takes great interest in West Virginia and her affairs.

Two thousand four hundred tons of coke are made monthly at the ovens, of which about 2,000 are used at the furnace. Mr. Lewis informs me that the iron made by them ranks high and finds an easy market, thirty-six tons per day. Small and heavy iron work is made on the river, and is used in the high grade. The ores used are mostly from Virginia, brown hematite, fossil, red specular, and specular ores being from that State, the only foreign ore being the crucifiers. Yet the company is able to compete with other furnaces and make iron cheaper than is done in Pennsylvania.

A TALK WITH VANDERBILT.

The Railroad King Confident of Republican Victory.

NEW YORK, August 6.—In the course of a general interview William H. Vanderbilt paid some attention to politics yesterday.

"How about the political prospects in New York?" he was asked.

"I consider that all the differences in the Republican party have been healed, and the Republicans at the next election will stand shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. I look for a clean sweep by the Republicans at the next Presidential election."

"Is the Anti-Monopoly party going to cut any figure in the campaign?"

"Oh, no, not at all; these anti-monopolists and other little parties will scarcely be heard of on election day. It will be a stand-up fight between two great parties, the Republicans and the Democrats."

"What are going to be the issues in the national campaign?"

"The tariff will be the leading feature, the Republicans will be pronounced for protection and the Democrats for free trade, which, I believe, will be the issue."

"Do you think that Blaine will be a candidate again?"

"I think that if he should be would find a great many friends, not only in New York, but all over the country, who would vote for further his nomination."

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Opening Services of the Sunday School Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, August 6.—A large number of visitors are arriving to attend the exercises of the Sunday School Assembly, which is to begin to-morrow by a lecture by Rev. Dr. Huntley, of Washington, pastor of the Metropolitan Church. A fine display of fireworks took place in front of the Mountain Lake Park Hotel this evening in honor of the occasion.

The park and cottages were brilliantly illuminated, and hundreds of people from all points of the surrounding country witnessed the scene with pleasure. Among the guests arriving at the hotel are the Rev. Dr. Huntley, Mr. Willey, of the Wheeling Register, Rev. C. B. Young, of Altoona, Pa., and others. The prospect is very promising for a very successful session of the assembly both as regards interest and attendance.

A LIVELY ELECTION ROW.

Two Men Killed, Two Mortally Wounded and Three Seriously.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—A Courier-Journal special from Brynauville, Ky., says: A fatal election row occurred to-day, in which two negroes were killed, two mortally wounded, and three others, two white, seriously injured. A white man who had sold his vote to both parties was the cause of the trouble. He attempted to vote, but a man named Jennings interfered and a wagon load of negroes, among them a white man, arrived at the hotel and a riot broke out. The killed and wounded are Phil Frey and George Smith, shot dead; James Kinkaid and Will Dunn, mortally wounded; Green Bronghton, William Arnold and Robert Hollister, seriously wounded. The last two are white men.

A Terrible Experience.

St. JOHNS, N. B., August 6.—Two fishermen, Charles Taylor and Edward Landry, got astray from a fishing vessel on the Grand Banks and landed at Trepassy after five days and nights without food or water. The men were terribly exhausted.

DIED.

ROBINSON—On Friday, August 3, 1883, JAMES ROBINSON, Jr., son of Mr. J. M. Robinson, died at his residence, No. 2220 Main street, at the age of 65.

Funeral services to be held at St. Paul's church, Monday, August 6, at 10 o'clock.

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